

STRONG LANGUAGE IN U. S. NOTE RESENTED BY BRITISH OFFICIALS

General Feeling That Germany Is Harder Hit By American Protest Brings Satisfaction To Average Englishman—London May Disavow Responsibility.

By ED L. KEEN.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—That the United States intends to protect fully all of her rights and privileges is the construction today placed on the American notes to Germany and Great Britain.

Although the complete text reached here too late for extensive comment by the morning papers, there is no question that the vigorous language used in both communications came as a distinct surprise to the majority of British diplomats.

There is a general disposition to resent the action of the American State Department in assuming, without first asking for official information, that the British foreign office has sanctioned the "misuse of neutral flags."

As a matter of fact, the majority of Englishmen are arguing that inasmuch as England has always allowed the use of her flag by a merchantman seeking to evade capture, she should have the same right. Were the American note not accompanied by the present strong language used in the note to Germany, it is believed it would arouse severe irritation.

HOSTILITY TO U. S. GROWING.

But there is a general feeling that of the two, the Kaiser gets the worst of it, and this brings satisfaction to the average Englishman.

However, there is no disguising the fact that a strong anti-American feeling is growing throughout England.

Having its basis in the belief that the United States should openly express sympathy with the cause of the allies, it has been added to by the original protest against England's assumption of domination of the seas, and the latest note can be expected to add to it.

The majority of English officials insist that whether the foreign office sanctioned the use of the American flag by certain mail-carrying English steamers or not, the present protest need not have been made in the manner that it was. They take the position that the attention of the British government could have been called to the matter through diplomatic channels and without making the text of the note public.

And the assumption, admittedly made on newspaper reports, that the foreign office has officially sanctioned the use of the flag, is characterized as typically American.

MAY DISCLAIM RESPONSIBILITY.

It is understood that as soon as he has considered the note, Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister, will call it to the attention of the cabinet. It will cause no surprise if the government should disavow the allegations contained in the letter and place responsibility for the use of the American flag on high officials of the steamship lines, although this is of course not certain.

Text of Notes of Protest Sent Germany and England

Friendly in tone, but candid and explicit in their warnings, the two notes, one to Germany warning her against molesting American ships, and a second to Great Britain protesting against the use of American flags to escape pursuit by enemies, were widely discussed in official circles here today.

In the note to Germany the American government is explicit in stating that, in the event of the destruction of an American vessel or the lives of American citizens, "the Government of the United States will be constrained to hold the imperial German government to a strict accountability for such acts."

Rights Are Explained.

Germany is reminded that "the sole right of a belligerent in dealing with neutral vessels on the high seas is limited to visit and search, unless a blockade is proclaimed and effectively maintained."

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The forecast for the District of Columbia—cloudy with probably rain late tonight or Saturday; somewhat lower temperatures Saturday; moderate fresh southwest winds.

Maryland—cloudy with probably rain late tonight or Saturday; somewhat lower temperatures Saturday; moderate fresh southwest winds.

Virginia—partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; probably showers in north or west portion; warmer in southeast portion tonight; moderate southwest winds.

TEMPERATURES.

The temperature today as registered at the United States Weather Bureau and offices:

U. S. BUREAU. ALEXANDRIA. 43
W. B. 40
Y. M. 40
10 a. m. 44
11 a. m. 44
12 noon 44
1 p. m. 47
2 p. m. 51

High tide, 6:15 a. m. and 7:08 p. m.
Low tide, 12:50 a. m. and 1:00 p. m.

SUN TABLE.

Sun rises 6:31. Sun sets 5:26.

the German government to a strict accountability.

Great Britain is told that "the occasional use of the flag of a neutral or an enemy under the stress of immediate pursuit and to deceive an approaching enemy, which appears by the reports to be represented as the precedent and justification used to support this action, seems to this Government a very different thing from an explicit sanction by a belligerent government for its merchant ships generally to fly the flag of a neutral power within certain portions of the high seas which are presumed to be frequented with hostile warships."

This policy is described as one which would "afford no protection to British vessels, while it would be a serious and constant menace to the lives and vessels of American citizens."

Both powers are informed of the communication to the other.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The campaign for possession of the Vosges passes and the main roads into upper Alsace has been resumed, despite the heavy snow.

The Germans are being bombarded with long-range heavy artillery brought up during the lull of the last fortnight, and an offensive is being initiated that is expected to develop itself into a series of hotly contested battles that will give the French possession of various strategic points necessary to begin the drive of the Kaiser's forces northward and across the Rhine.

On the other extreme of the long battle line, from the sea to Neuport, a German offensive which has been developing has suffered a severe check. Some of the outer chain of German trenches have been demolished by the French and Belgian heavy artillery and by bomb throwers.

From Neuport to Ypres, around the La Bassee positions, and near Soissons, the artillery exchanges continue without interruption. In the latter region the fighting for the roads leading south through Hagatelle and for the heights of Marly-Thénard continues. The Germans have made several direct frontal attacks in force, and have lost more than 1,000 in killing the Champs region, the Germans continue their efforts to retake the wooded hills lying north of Meulles-Hurlus, but so far without success.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 12.—The war office today, in explaining that certain of the Russian forces have been withdrawn from their advanced positions in East Prussia, points out that it will be necessary for the next few days to withhold all details of operations in this section.

The reason assigned is that "we are upon the eve of a great operation which must solve definitely the struggle now in progress there."

It is pointed out that the war office is very confident that, when the veil of secrecy can be raised, it will be found that a very important success has been attained.

The German fighting in the Carpathians continues the desperate efforts to gain a foothold in the various passes, but so far without success. Russian artillery commands the heights at every strategic point, and it is impossible for the Germans to gain any ground.

Admission that the case of Przemyśl is still holding out is made in today's official statement, which says that the Russian forces "exhausting their strength in a desperate struggle," maintaining an irregular fire against the Russian blockading forces.

Episcopal clergymen and laymen alike are urged to attend the missionary mass meeting in Memorial Hall, Thursday, in a statement issued by the Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding bishop of Washington, today.

"Interest in the cause of missions nowadays is probably prompted by practical considerations, although very worthy ones, rather than by considerations of faith," said Bishop Harding. "The ardent churchman hopes that the latter appeal will come again."

"Today, the civilized world thinks of everything in terms of the world. The religious interest displayed among the soldiers on the battlefields shows that man's true interest is pointed toward God although his muscles are pointed toward his brothers. The thousands thronging to hear Rev. Mr. Sunday preach, the recent audience of Chinese students in Changsu thronging to hear a lecture on the Bible with its promises of life, and the interest of many busy laymen in our own Washington as to the Missionary Mass Meeting to be held at Memorial Continental Hall, February 18, can not but serve to show that the most earnest search wished for in every heart is the all-consuming religion of Him who said 'Come unto me all ye who are weary and heavy laden.'"

To attack and destroy a neutral vessel entering a prescribed area without first determining "its belligerent nationality and the character of its cargo" is declared to be an act "unprecedented in naval warfare."

The neutral attitude of the United States in the present conflict is set forth at length in one paragraph of the note. It is stated:

"This Government has carefully noted the explanatory statement issued by the imperial German government at the same time with the proclamation of the German admiralty and takes this occasion to remind the imperial German government very respectfully that the Government of the United States is open to none of the criticisms for unilateral action to which the German government believe the governments of certain other neutral nations have laid themselves open; that the Government of the United States has not consented to or acquiesced in any measures which may have been taken by the other belligerent nations in the present war which operate to restrain neutral trade, but has, on the contrary, taken in all such matters a position which warrants it in holding those governments responsible for the proper way for any toward effect on American shipping, which the accepted principles of international law do not justify; and that, therefore, regarding itself as free in the present instance to take with a clear conscience and upon accepted principles the position indicated in this note.

Indefensible Violation.

To proceed upon the theory that the United States flag was not being used in good faith, the note sets forth, would cause Germany to be regarded as committing "an indefensible violation of neutral rights," for which the United States "would be constrained to hold itself responsible."

ONLY ONE "Bromo Quinine" that is **Laxative Bromo Quinine** Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days.

E. W. Brown

WHAT NOTES OF PROTEST MEAN IN PLAIN LANGUAGE

TO ENGLAND.

We have noted the Lusitania incident wherein the captain flew the American flag.

Likewise we have considered the British foreign office's defense of such use.

Hence we wish to point out the serious consequences that may result for American vessels and citizens if this practice is continued.

Occasional use of a neutral flag to escape pursuit by an enemy is far different from constant use. The latter would jeopardize neutral shipping.

This Government, therefore, views with "grave concern" and "anxious solicitude" such misuse of the American flag, in view of Germany's announced intention to raid vessels in war zones around England. Moreover, the United States "trusts" England will restrain such misuse.

Danger to Americans would seem "to impose a measure of responsibility" on England.

TO GERMANY.

We wish to call to your attention the critical situation of relations between the United States and Germany which would follow should Germany, in pursuance of her war zone order, destroy American lives or commerce.

Further, we wish to remind Germany of the well established principle that a belligerent's rights toward a neutral on the high seas consist solely of right of visit and search, except when a blockade is declared and effectively maintained.

No blockade, however, is proclaimed in this instance.

This Government wishes "respectfully" to remind Germany that the United States has been guilty of no unilateral act, such as Germany complains about in her explanatory message.

The United States would consider an attack upon or destruction of an American ship as an "indefensible violation of neutral rights."

Kaiser Again at Front, As Slav Lines Crumble

BERLIN (via wireless), Feb. 12.—With the Kaiser again on the eastern battle front fighting of the most severe character is progressing along the East Prussian frontier; on the Vistula and in the Carpathian region with results described by the general staff as "eminently satisfactory."

The fighting along the East Prussian front has resulted in the Russians being forced back across the border onto their prepared bases, where they are now endeavoring to return to the offensive. The Russians are bringing up enormous quantities of reinforcements and supplies, and it is reported here that the Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, is personally in command of the operations at this point.

The German lines have been re-enforced from the reserve columns, and by fresh troops sent from the various fortress bases, miles in the rear of the fighting line. It is believed that the presence of the Kaiser on the battle front at this time indicates the initiation of a new offensive against a portion of the line that previously has been free from any fighting.

Vienna dispatches declare the Austro-German offensive in Bukovina and in the Carpathians is being pushed. More than half of Bukovina is declared already to have been evacuated by the Russians, and the Austro-German forces have broken through the Russian defensive at at least two points in southern Galicia, and are in heavy force there.

While details are lacking, military experts here declare indications point to a new and vigorous attempt to relieve Przemyśl and to retake Lemberg being made shortly.

The weather conditions are described as very bad at all points along the battle line in the east. Heavy snow has fallen in East Prussia and severe cold has followed the recent snows in the Carpathian region.

Wants Funds of Cadets At West Point Invested

A plan to make money for the army cadets at West Point through investment of the equipment fund handled for them by the academy authorities, was submitted to Comptroller of the Treasury Downey for approval today. The Comptroller held that he had no authority to approve or disapprove.

The new cadets' fund, which is a total near the \$300,000 mark, and the authorities are considering investing it in Government bonds, to earn interest for the cadets.



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The High Character of These Coats Makes This Special Value of the Greatest Importance

Spring Suits at \$25

They mirror the season's cleverest styles. Empire effects, eton models, etc.

Priced just \$10 less than you will pay elsewhere.

Women's Spring Dresses \$10.95

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WINS, WIFE, NO CASH; SWINDLED, HE SAYS

Young Bridegroom Causes Arrest of Marriage Broker for Demanding His Fee.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—How easy it is to get married by joining a matrimonial club equipped with a "Cupid's gallery," in which photographs of willing candidates are kept by number just as they are in the rogues' gallery or in Sing Sing, Henry G. Bannister told to Magistrate House.

Bannister appeared as complainant against Fritz Podzus, who, charged with matrimonial agency, it was charged, Podzus was arrested on a charge of writing a threatening letter, and after hearing Bannister, Magistrate House held him in bail of \$100 for trial.

Bannister said he called on Podzus in January, 1913, and joined the Matrimonial Club, paying an entrance fee of \$1. He also gave the agent a photograph of himself for the Cupid's gallery, and it was numbered 6732.

Podzus, the lawyer said, took him to the gallery and invited him to gaze on the numbered photographs of willing women. Bannister said he looked at several, but that his attention was drawn to No. 54,259.

"Ah," said Podzus, rubbing his hands enthusiastically, as the lawyer related, "there is a good one. She has \$3,500 in her own right. Beautiful figure, too. She is a student at a physical culture school in Chicago. You can't do better than to take her."

Bannister said the photograph convinced him the candidate was "a good, decent woman," but he admitted the thing that impressed him most was the fact that she had \$3,500. But for that, he confessed, he would not have considered her.

The bargain was sealed. Bannister said he was to give \$250 to Podzus as a special fee as soon as the marriage was contracted, and gave notes for the amount.

He was then permitted to know that his prospective bride was a daughter of Lamore A. Cassart, of Cooperstown, Pa. Correspondence was opened with the result that No. 54,259 agreed to come to this city and marry No. 54,259.

"We were married on December 8, 1913," Bannister sighed. "I found she had no money. Two days after the marriage I could not even remember her first name. Neither before nor after was there the slightest sign of my part at love making. Two weeks later we separated."

"When I refused to pay the fee Podzus wrote me a threatening letter, saying he would go from house to house in Cooperstown and offer for sale the three notes I gave him as security."

PANAMA, Feb. 12.—A slight earthquake shock was felt throughout the canal zone today. It caused no damage either to the canal or elsewhere.

A Simple Way to Remove Dandruff

There is one sure way that has never failed to remove dandruff at once, and that is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, common liquid arvon from any drug store (this is all you will need), apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it. No matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find all itching and digging on the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.—Adv.

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Adler's \$1.00 Gloves 65c

Some of them are Adler's \$1.50 Seamless Cape Tan Gloves.

\$2.50 Union Suits 1.05

The famous "Madewell" Suits, \$2 to \$2.50 values.

\$6.00 Coat Sweaters 3.25

Best Shaker Knit Sweater Coats.

Men's Suits and Overcoats

Were to \$22.50 \$10.75

Were to \$30.00 \$13.25

Gentlemen's black and blue suits are now included—and Balmacaans as well as Overcoats.

Street Floor—near door.

Boys' Suits and Overcoats

Were to \$6 \$2.95

Were to \$12 \$5.75

Many of the suits have two pairs of knickerbockers. Balmacaans and mackinaws as well as overcoats.

Second Floor—6 elevators.



Sample Neckwear \$2 Up

One of a Kind Vestees, Some of Organdy and Rich Silk Chantilly Lace

\$1 for new high neck Oriental Lace Gimpes, trimmed with net and buttons.

59c for the new collars to be worn back of dress or coat, of lace or net, white and cream, with black and white bow.

50c for Vestees, net and lace, high and low neck, white, cream, and black.

25c for Embroidered Organdy and Lace Collars, sets and vestees samples worth to 75c.

Some New \$5.00 Hats

Hats, Second Floor

Veilings, Street Floor



VEILINGS—A new supply of crinoline Veils, with black velvet borders. 25c

New Square and Novelty Mesh Veilings, with scroll and dotted borders. Per yard... 50c

VEILINGS—of Silk Chiffon, 2 yards long, in white, black \$1.00

and colors. Mourning Veils, grenadine, net, and chiffon, with ribbon and crepe borders. From \$7.98

\$1.00 to \$6.00

Hosiery and Underwear

Girls' and Boys' Stockings, hosiery, and little hats that were 18c to 25c pair, 3 pairs for 50c. Pair 18c

Women's White, Black and Tan Hosiery, 25c to 35c. 19c

Misses' Silk Stockings, in black and colors. Were to \$1.00 49c
